

The applicant respectfully disagrees. Nowhere does Stein teach or suggest a first visual indicator that indicates to a user of said wireless terminal when a radio is transmitting/receiving. This limitation is in all of the pending claims.

The Office action cites FIG. 14 of Stein and the text at col. 14, lines 4-25 to support its contention on this issue.

First, the Office action cites FIG. 14 of Stein to support its contention on this issue. However, the applicants respectfully submit that a careful inspection of FIG. 14 and the accompanying text does not teach a visual indicator for indicating to a user of the wireless terminal when the radio is transmitting/receiving.

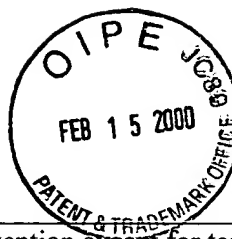
Second, the Office action cites the text of Stein at col. 14, lines 4-25 to support its contention on this issue. However, the applicants respectfully submit that a careful reading of this text does not teach a visual indicator for indicating to a user of the wireless terminal when the radio is transmitting/receiving. The cited text at col. 14, lines 4-25 states:

Still referring to FIG. 14, a second utilization of the module 31 may be within a cellular telephone 309. The phone 309 incorporates a chassis 309A of conventional design, or which incorporates a special display (not shown). The module 31 is inserted into slot 311 and connected with a software generated display that corresponds to technology and the standards that are activated. In that regard a touch screen may then display the available phone features that can then be dialed. Antenna 315 is shown to upstand from chassis 309A in accordance with the aspects of the invention discussed above.

Still referring to FIG. 14 there is shown a pen based computer 313 or similar structure which serves to provide pen input while generating a display similar to a cellular telephone when activated. Due to the fact that the system for a cellular phone is already in the computer by virtue of the module 31 secured within slot 314, the user can use the option of telephonic communication by simply connected a headset 316 through an infra red connection 318 or a headset 320 connected by a conventional cable 322. The computer can then be simultaneously used for data communication, faxes, and other forms of informational exchanges which are deemed necessary. (emphasis added)

Although Stein mentions "a special display (not shown)" and "a software generated display," *neither teaches or a first visual indicator that indicates to a user of said wireless terminal when a radio is transmitting/receiving.* The mere fact that Stein teaches "a display" is not enough to anticipate this element of the claims, and Somei fails to make up the deficiency of Stein on this point.

The Office action continues:



Stein disclose[s] Applicant's invention except for teaching a signal lead carrying an RF signal from said radio to said antenna and from said antenna to said radio and for carrying a first baseband signal from said radio to said first visual indicator for activating said first visual indicator. *It would have been useful to provide a signal lead carrying high frequency signals and a baseband frequency signals to minimize cost.* (emphasis added).

The Applicant respectfully submits that the first sentence is incorrect for the reasons just discussed.

The Applicant respectfully submits that the second sentence, which is used by the Office action as the reasoning to combine Stein and Somei, comes from the applicant's disclosure. The applicant's disclosure cannot be used as the justification for combining Stein and Somei, and there is no other suggestion to do so.

Furthermore, even a combination of Stein and Somei do not teach or suggest what the present claims recite. The Office action relies on Somei to teach the combination of the RF signal and a visual indicator control signal, *but neither Stein nor Somei teach a visual indicator control signal as claimed!* Therefore, a combination of Stein and Somei cannot be correctly said to teach the combination of the RF signal and the visual indicator control signal.

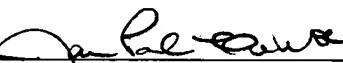
For these reasons, the applicant respectfully submits that the rejection is traversed.

Request for Reconsideration Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.111

Having responded to each and every ground for objection and rejection in the Office action mailed October 5, 1999, applicants request reconsideration of the instant application pursuant to 37 CFR 1.111 and request that the Examiner allow claims 1-17 and pass the application to issue.

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Respectfully,

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